

THE CAPE WEEKLY TRIBUNE AND THE CAPE COUNTY HERALD

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JAMES P. WHITESIDE, Editor.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

EDITORIAL

IS ATKINSON A YOAKUM TOOL?

Benjamin F. Yoakum and his close friends in St. Louis have taken charge of John M. Atkinson's campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The men who appeared before Mr. Atkinson while he was Chairman of the State Public Service Commission and asked him to approve the Frisco reorganization scheme, are the most active in behalf of Mr. Atkinson.

The Frisco reorganization plan was at first opposed by Mr. Atkinson as well as by Mr. Yoakum. After Yoakum had brought as much political pressure into the case as was possible, he suddenly decided to withdraw his objections to the scheme and join the reorganizers, pooling his 37,000 shares. The next time the Frisco mystery solvers went before Mr. Atkinson's commission, Chairman Atkinson favored the reorganization.

The Frisco Railroad as an organization is now behind the candidacy of John M. Atkinson. To be more exact, the railroads and other similar interests are the backbone of his campaign.

It has been a number of years since the Missouri railroads were actively in politics, and those who recall that time remember the ways of the politician were dark and their methods shady.

If Mr. Atkinson is to be the railroad candidate for Governor, he should continue as silent as he has been in the past. But if he is to be the candidate of the people instead of the tool of the railroad, he should extricate himself from the slimy hands of Yoakum.

WAITING FOR THE DEUTSCHLAND.

The Allies are reported to have ordered ten warships to police the sea in the vicinity of Baltimore with instructions to sink the Deutschland at sight. If the Deutschland can break through the Allies blockade on the other side of the ocean and cross the Atlantic without the warships discovering the fact that she had put to sea, she may be expected to get away from Baltimore.

It seems to the layman like a hopeless task to attempt to catch this "German duck boat."

While within three miles of the American coast, she has the protection of the United States, and cannot be fired upon. This affords this undersea merchantman safety in making her departure. The Deutschland may be expected to leave her dock during the night. After she has embarked into the open sea for a distance of two miles, she could submerge and then pick the course she is to follow. She is capable of passing under a battle cruiser without the warship's knowledge and without injury to herself. If her presence should be discovered under a warship, she would be in no danger, because the warship could neither ram her nor fire a shot beneath the water.

If the Deutschland is captured or destroyed on her way home, it will be nothing more than an accident. This craft can remain 300 feet under the sea for four days, and travel an average of 250 miles each day.

Inasmuch as Germany has produced so many surprises since the great war broke out, she may have another in store for the warships that will attempt to destroy the first undersea merchantman. It is not beyond the range of possibilities that one or more submarines accompanied the Deutschland across the ocean. The merchantman is equipped to serve as a supply ship to submarines, in the event that they escorted her over. And if submarines are lying off the coast to see the Deutschland safely home, some of the cruisers that are now on their way to destroy the unique German merchantman, may soon be on their way to the bottom.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S VOYAGE.

The remarkable voyage of the Deutschland, which brought 1000 tons of dye from Germany to the United States under the sea is a wonder of circumstance. Had it not been for the war, the feat would not have been undertaken, at least not just now.

It demonstrates what necessity can do. It is the most historic achievement of the great war, and to prevent it being too often repeated, the Allies may be counted upon to do their utmost.

The report that England will attempt to prevent undersea intercourse between the United States and Germany, will not come as a surprise, but the protest is without merit. England holds that the Deutschland is not a merchantman because it carries a three-inch gun.

Great Britain has been exchanging notes with Washington for the past year attempting to justify Britain's right to carry guns on its passenger ships, and it eventually succeeded. And if it is right for England to arm its passenger ships, it is not illegal for a merchantman, with a valuable cargo to do likewise.

There is every reason to believe that the United States will approve of the undersea merchantman, and will be glad to exchange commodities with Germany. The United States needs Germany and Germany needs the United States, and it is hardly probable that Washington will bar the gates just because Great Britain thinks we should.

FORSYTHE AND HIS FRIENDS.

Eli J. Forsythe, the evangelist, condemned The Tribune and praised The Republican, because this newspaper told the truth about the tabernacle show and our contemporary printed what Forsythe wanted printed. Eli neglected to state, however, that he paid for the stories printed in The Republican with money obtained from the people by passing the hat. Forsythe's campaign here was one variety of the panel game, and he would have displayed bad taste had he failed to commend his confederates.

WHY?

The question is asked by representatives of one of the contending factions of the Frisco stockholders has become ardent supporters of the gubernatorial candidacy of Mr. Atkinson, former chairman of the State Public Service Commission, which passed upon the Frisco reorganization plan.

Well, why?—Post-Dispatch.

Take Care of Your Colts.

By E. A. Trowbridge.

Horse and mule colts suffer more from heat and flies during July and August of their first year than at any other time, according to the experience of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. During these two months many plump, well-developed, smooth-haired youngsters become thin, pot-bellied, listless and begin to show staring coats. In this condition they are likely to be weaned in September and perhaps before they have become thrifty again they are put on a scant supply of dry winter feed. Such setbacks cut profits seriously.

Colts from work mares should be kept in the barn or lots while their mothers are in the field and should not be turned in with their mothers if the mares are warm immediately on their return from the field at noon or in the evening. They should be kept separate until the mothers are thoroughly cooled.

should be used to increase the owner's profits as well as to make the colt do a little grass or hay by the first of July and if they have not yet learned to eat grain, a clean mixture of equal parts of crushed oats, ground corn, and bran should be placed in a trough where they can get it at any time. The lots should have plenty of shade and if the colts are kept in the stable, the stalls should be partially darkened, taking care not to shut out the breezes or free circulation of air. If flies cause much trouble, hang up old burdip bags where the colts can walk under them and scrape the flies off their backs and sides. Proper care may make a difference of from \$10 to \$40 in the value of the colt at weaning time and these inexpensive methods better.

In many parts of Missouri fruit buds of the peach were killed by late frosts. As a result of this the trees

IT ISN'T FACING THE ENEMY'S BULLETS—



It's facing the camp cooking that requires heroism.



Dea Moines Reister and Leader.

were usually and properly pruned back severely to renew this year's growth of wood lower down. As a result of this heading back the present season is too advanced making an unusually vigorous dense growth of new branches. In order to secure the best form of tree according to the experience of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station this dense growth of new limbs should now be thinned. If all these branches are left crowding each other, they will fill the center of the tree which will result in their being shaded and weakened. This will prevent the proper fruit bud formation in the body of the tree.

Enough thinning of the dense branches in cut back peach trees should be done to open up the center of the trees to admit sunlight and air. Space the branches so each one will have room to make full development and mature its fruit buds for the coming season. Pruning should be most abundant in the center of the tree in order to form rather an open center and to encourage the formation of a low, wide, spreading head. The tendency of much of this new growth is directly upwards. In many cases strong inner branches growing straight up may be tipped back to outward growing side branches to secure lateral spreading form of the tree.

Give this strong new growth plenty of room and light and a fine crop of fruit buds will result next year, but if they are too densely shaded, the fruit buds cannot develop and mature to best condition.

The fungus disease, Anthracnose, is very prevalent in Missouri this year; if the letters and infected raspberry stems received at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station are any indication, Officers of the Department of Horticulture doing work over the state also find that in some localities Anthracnose is causing much more damage than usual.

The present season is too advanced to give any very essential treatment for this disease at the present time. It is, however, highly desirable that the growers become acquainted with it if it is appearing in their fields. They will then be prepared to treat plants next spring so as to prevent further injury from the disease the following season.

Anthracnose occurs on the fruiting canes of the current season, and also on the new shoots which will be the fruiting canes for next year. It usually appears in the form of spots or blotches on the canes, varying from one-sixteenth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter. These blotches are brownish or reddish toward the center and usually have a purplish ring around the outer border. Where the fruiting canes are badly affected, a weak growth is likely to result. The berries are undersized and some of them may even dry up and fall to mature fully. In severe cases fruiting shoots may more or less die back.

Treatment for Anthracnose of the raspberry consists of two things: (1) pruning back the fruiting canes more severely than usual in late winter or early spring, and (2) spraying the canes thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture just before the buds begin growth in the spring. Spray before the canes leaf out as the leaves are very susceptible to burning from spray.

Anthracnose-spotted canes cannot carry as much fruiting wood as healthy ones. For that reason, the

LOWER FREIGHT RATE TO S. E. MISSOURI HAS BEEN ASSURED

Reduction of One to 11 Cents In Class and Commodity Rates Under New Tariff.

Cairo, Ill., July 7.—The new adjustment in class and commodity rates to Southeast Missouri points, agreed upon by the Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain railroads at the conference held in St. Louis Monday between officials of the roads and the Traffic Bureau of the Cairo Association of Commerce, absolutely has no bearing upon the reconstruction of the incline at Bird's Point.

Officials of the Cotton Belt assured the Cairo representatives that the incline would be reconstructed at Bird's Point as soon as a location could be secured which they think will be permanent.

When the new rates have been adjusted in accordance with the agreement practically 80 per cent of the St. Louis rates to Southeast Missouri points will have been reduced, while numerous others originating points will have to be advanced to bring about the proper adjustment and relation between jobbing centers.

The big advantage in mileage will be reflected in rates to all stations in Southeast Missouri on the Frisco Railroad, as well as on Cotton Belt and Iron Mountain stations.

The Public Utility Commission has decided what shall be the minimum charge of 25 cents from St. Louis, whereas the minimum charge from Cairo is at present 50 cents, a decided and unequal advantage in favor of the former. The carriers in the new readjustment, have not decided what shall be the minimum charge carried in the new tariff, and which is to become effective within 60 days.

Railroad officials said that this adjustment was one they had been deferring for 10 years, and that they recently saw that further delay in the matter would not be to their interest, therefore, their perfect willingness to make the equitable adjustment demanded.

Cairo will gain from one to 11 cents on the first class freight rates under the proposed new tariff. Further, the Cairo rate to points on the Cotton Belt will be applied from Thebes and Cape Girardeau, while rates from and to St. Louis and Chicago will be raised by the new tariff. Previously the mileage from St. Louis has been figured from Carondelet, this giving St. Louis seven miles advantage in haul. Henceforth the Missouri scale will be applied to Cairo shipments.

The proposed new tariff will be submitted to the St. Louis Business Men's League before being published.

The following were present at the conference:

W. A. Rambach, assistant freight manager for the Iron Mountain; J. D. Watson, assistant general freight agent for the Cotton Belt; C. H. Merrill, assistant general freight agent for the Frisco, while the representatives from Cairo were Mayor W. H. Wood, President W. H. Johnston of the Association of Commerce; Traffic Manager Ray Williams, W. A. McKnight, Herman C. Schuh, C. G. Miller, E. G. Kerth, Julius L. Harris and George B. Wearson of St. Louis, formerly of Cairo.

WILL HAVE OPERATION

Surgeons Will Remove Growth of Bone from Mrs. Hixon's Nose.

Mrs. Catherine Hixon, wife of W. A. Hixon, who was a candidate for city councilman in the last election, this morning will be operated on to remove a growth in her nose. She has been at St. Francis' Hospital for several days where she has been dangerously ill.

In the operation, a part of a bone will be removed from her nose. Mrs. Hixon has been ill for several months also with stomach trouble and a few weeks ago, her husband believed that she would die. She has recovered slightly from the attack and regained her strength sufficiently to withstand the operation.

She had another operation about four years ago for stomach trouble and the old attack was renewed this winter.

six eight miles of water front.

Norfolk will also have a thousand foot dry dock, the only other one in the country being at Philadelphia.

It is probable that the army artillery school at Fort Monroe and the navy training station here will take on enhanced importance.

There are also several canal projects in which Norfolk is interested which have an important bearing on preparedness, especially the channel to be cut from Virginia Beach to the headquarters of the Lynnhaven River.

FORSYTHE AND WAD OFF FOR THE LAKES

Evangelist to Nurse His New Bank Roll at Northern Summer Resort.

Eli J. Forsythe, the evangelist, who closed his tabernacle show Sunday midnight, departed for the northern lake resorts yesterday afternoon with the \$5,000 paid him for his five weeks in Cape Girardeau. It was officially stated yesterday afternoon by a man who has been closely identified with the project that the men who guaranteed Forsythe against loss were forced to pay heavily.

W. H. Stubblefield, who was one of the promoters, made an effort to get Forsythe to cut his bill 150, but he refused. The collections at the tabernacle Sunday were a depressing surprise to the promoters. The guarantee men canvassed among the audience for dollar contributions. Each of the fifty men who were signed up for \$100, made frantic efforts to induce the spectators to help out.

George S. Summers waived into the crowd and pleaded for gifts Sunday night. Judge Fristoe was interviewed by the banker, but without success. He excused himself by declaring that he had not brought any money with him. Summers offered to lend the police judge some money, but it was declined.

Efforts made yesterday to ascertain the exact amount of the loss were futile. One report said that the total collections at the tabernacle, made by passing the hat did not pay for the advertising and the press agent's salary. Another stated that the volunteer offerings covered the advertising, the press agent and the cost of a tabernacle. The advertising bill was \$50 a day, according to the statements made by persons close to the evangelist, and the press agent cost \$25 a week. Every article written was censored either by a representative of Forsythe or by the evangelist. Only what he approved went in the paper. This was the understanding when he made the arrangements with the paper. He also had the privilege of writing editorials, praising his work, which were published at so much per line. On the final night of the tabernacle, Forsythe praised the paper which had been paid to publish his sermons.

Forsythe told a city official that the attacks made upon him by The Tribune had a terrible effect on the collections. He also expressed himself as being disgusted with The Tribune. "We never have encountered such strong opposition before," said the evangelist. "We nearly always find some editor who criticizes our way of preaching, but in other towns we have been able to muzzle the editor. When we are criticized, we usually urge those who attend the tabernacle to quit reading the paper which opposes us and invariably the business manager compels the editor to cease his criticism. The Tribune is the first newspaper that has fought us consistently."

Forsythe expressed himself as being satisfied to leave Cape Girardeau. He said the first four weeks of the campaign were successful, but asserted that interest began to wane when The Tribune began printing stories about the money that would be taken out of the city.

SHE BORROWS PA'S AUTO TO FEED SOLDIER BOYS

San Antonio, July 12.—Regular army men old campaigners, who are on the staff of General Funston at Fort Sam Houston have looked with amusement the past two weeks, on the attentions showered on the state militiamen by the women and girls of San Antonio. The local Red Cross unit met all troop trains carrying guardsmen to the border and gave the "boys" soda pop, ice cream cones, sandwiches and watermelons.

But one officer changed quickly from amusement to indignation when the matter got close to home. He was Captain S. P. Adams, 15 years a cavalry captain, now aide to General Funston, who becomes a major by the new army bill effective July 1.

Captain Adams today wanted his automobile for a hurried errand and when he telephoned for it, learned that his daughter had it at a railway station, feeding passing soldiers.

"Huh?" the Captain snored. "Can you beat that? San Antonio is full of soldiers all the time. In piece time we regulars run all over the place. Do they pay any attention to us? Do we get ice cream and soda pop? We do not. But let the militiamen go to the border and they have to take my automobile to feed them."

POLITICAL

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce
ERNEST CALDWELL
of Millerville, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce
J. FRED WILFERTH
of Millerville, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce
HENRY P. GAINES
of Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce
BEN GOCKEL
of Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce
F. J. SCHOEN
of Pochontas, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce
OTTO F. WILLA
of Gordonville, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

FOR TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce
J. H. C. KERSTNER
of Jackson, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Treasurer of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM F. SCHADE
of Jackson, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Sheriff of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

We are authorized to announce
HARRY E. ALEXANDER
of Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of State Senator from the 21st Senatorial District of Missouri, subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce
ROBERT J. SMITH
of Campbell, Dunklin county, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Missouri District, subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce former Speaker David W. Hill as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Congressional district of Missouri, subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce
W. A. SUMMERS

of Jackson, Mo., as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

We are authorized to announce
JACOB BUSCH
of Cape Girardeau, Mo., as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of County Assessor of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., subject to the general primary, August 1, 1916.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of

AUGUST HEISLER
deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the by the Common Pleas Court of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, June 3, 1916.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to the undersigned for allowance within six months from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if said claims be not exhibited within one year from the date of the publication of this notice, they will be barred.

ANNIE HEISLER,
Administratrix.

Dated June 3, 1916.